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the address at the opening session in the Colosseum, Thursday, May 1. The committee feels sure that he will do this. Since the Colosseum holds 18,000 persons, this ought to mean, of course, the largest meeting in the interest of international peace ever held. Demands for seats at the meeting are coming in already in large numbers.

The first State to appoint delegates to the congress was Texas. Governor Colquitt has named the following: Senator W. C. Morrow, Hillsboro; Senator W. O. Murray, Floresville; Senator C. W. Nugent, Conroe; Senator R. L. Warren, Terrell; Representative Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth; Representative W. B. Goodner, Dublin; Representative D. M. Reedy, Tyler; Representative H. P. Jordan, Waco; Representative H. P. Hornby, Uvalde; Representative John W. Flournoy, Beeville.

Governor James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, has appointed Rev. E. L. Powell, Louisville; Dr. F. W. Hinitt, Danville; Judge James M. Lang, Paducah; Hon. S. W. Hager, Owensboro; Hon. J. N. Kehoe, Maysville; Col. A. W. Hamilton, Mount Sterling; Hon. John Rodes, Bowling Green; Hon. J. W. Neely, Franklin; Hon. David H. Smith, Hodgenville; Hon. John Nichols, Danville; Hon. Charles K. Wheeler, Paducah.

Governor Blease, of South Carolina, has chosen as delegates the following eleven ministers: Rev. J. W. Wolling, Allendale; Rev. Dr. A. E. Holler, Clio; Rev. Dr. C. A. Freed, Columbia; Rev. Dr. S. T. Hallman, Spartanburg; Rev. J. D. Budds, Charleston; Rev. Dr. N. A. Hemrick, Newberry; Rev. Dr. J. D. Pitts, Blackville; Rev. Dr. W. P. Jacobs, Clinton; Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffatt, Due West; Rev. Dr. Wilmost S. Poynor, Columbia; Rev. Dr. George S. Delano, Mountville.

The Governors of Florida, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, and Wyoming have at this writing also appointed strong delegations.

The Intercollegiate Peace Association has already laid plans for a peace oratorical contest between the colleges of the five States of its western group. The States are: Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The winners in these group contests are to meet in a final contest at Lake Mohonk, during the Arbitration Conference, May 14, 15, and 16.

The executive committee of the congress has wisely decided to have both general and sectional meetings. It is proposed, for example, to have one section devoted to the problem of international peace from the standpoint of education. This section will be presided over by President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri. Another section is to be devoted to the study of the problem from the standpoint of international law. The chairman of this committee is the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, formerly president of the American Bar

Association and Solicitor General of the United States. Associated with Mr. Lehmann on the committee are the Hon. Frederick N. Judson, well-known author and jurist, and the Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Other committees in process of formation are: A Committee on Labor, a Committee on Commerce and Industry, a Committee on Charity Organizations, a Committee on Religious Institutions, and a Committee on Women's Organizations. The women will undoubtedly have a strong section, as Mrs. Philip N. Moore, recently president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Peace Society, is a resident of St. Louis. Mrs. Moore is chairman of the Committee on Women's Organizations and an active, sympathetic worker in behalf of international peace.

As is here briefly indicated, acceptances of official posts for the congress are coming in from all sections of the country. Indeed, they are coming also from Canada and the nations to the south. Ex-President William Howard Taft has accepted the office of honorary vice-president of the congress, and Mr. Carnegie is in all probability to be present. Congressman Bartholdt, president of the congress, is bending every effort to interest the other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The congress will, in a sense, be opened April 30, upon which day the Jefferson Memorial, costing \$500,000, and symbolizing the greatest peaceable acquisition of territory in all history, will be dedicated. The United States Senate has appointed ten of its members to attend this dedication service. The House of Representatives will send fifteen delegates for the same purpose. Many governors of States are to be present. The date, April 30, has been chosen, because it is the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the signing at Paris by Monroe and Livingston of the treaty which secured to the United States the great Louisiana territory. It is peculiarly fitting that these two great St. Louis events should be held thus closely together. The delegates to the Peace Congress ought by all means to reach St. Louis in time for the dedication.

Eighth International Congress of Students.

For the first time in the history of international relations, the United States will act as host to the young scholars of the world this fall, when the Eighth International Congress of Students will take place under the auspices of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. The congress, while technically the eighth biennial meeting of the "Fédération Internationale des Étudiants 'Corda

Fratres,''' of which the Cosmopolitan Association forms the North American group, will not be restricted to student associations or individuals now identified with the Corda Fratres movement, world-wide though that movement already is. Any organization that has for its aim the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding of students from different countries is cordially invited to send delegates.

The official sessions will take place September 3-7, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., where the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club will throw open its magnificent \$50,000 club-house and entertain the foreign guests in right royal fashion. In addition, a comprehensive itinerary has been worked out, beginning with the arrival of the delegates at Boston on or about August 27, and ending with their departure from New York September 16, which is to comprise such features as a visit to the historic spots of Boston and Harvard University; a daylight trip on the Hudson from New York to Albany; a reception at the capitol of the Empire State by Governor Sulzer; an excursion to "God's Grand Organ," the Niagara Falls; an inspection of the university, the United States Mint, and the Curtis publishing plant at Philadelphia; a stay of several days at Washington, with a brilliant reception in the Hall of the Americas at the Pan-American Union, and a less formal reception by President Wilson, and a final reunion at New York, with a banquet by the New York Peace Society.

The object of the congress, as set forth in the "call" recently issued, is "to bring together the representatives from all the students of the world, in order that the spirit of international brotherhood and humanity may be fostered among them as a result of the deliberations of the congress, and in order that the students of the world may be united into an all-embracing world organization."

The congress committee has received considerable material support from the Division for Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Foundation, which has granted a subvention of \$2,500 to finance the undertaking, and from the World Peace Foundation of Boston, which, besides co-operating in many other ways, has made it possible for President George W. Nasmyth, of the International Central Committee of Corda Fratres, to spend most of his term of office in Europe, where he is rousing the student bodies of the Old World to the importance of the coming international meeting.

Another evidence of the hearty co-operation which those in charge of the arrangements are meeting is the following list of honorary vice-presidents of the congress, all of whom heartily endorse the idea of holding a world meeting of students: President Woodrow Wilson; U. S. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton; Director-General John Barrett, of the Pan-American

Union; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, of the American Peace Society; Edwin Ginn and Edwin D. Mead, of the World Peace Foundation; Editor Hamilton Holt, of the *Independent*; Dr. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, and the presidents of practically all the colleges and universities at which there are Cosmopolitan Clubs.

The Battleship Situation.

The provision in the report of the Naval Committee for two battleships was defeated in the House of Representatives on February 26 by a vote of 174 to 156. Every effort of the big-navy men, with the influence of the Navy League behind them, to carry the bill through unamended failed. Mr. Hobson's various proposed amendments—first for four ships, then for three, and finally for one first-class battleship and one Dreadnaught cruiser—were overwhelmingly voted down. When the bill came before the Senate the two-battleship provision was promptly restored, only sixteen Senators voting against the two dreadnaughts, the vote for them being 55. When the bill came before the Conference Committee, the House conferees at the first meeting refused to yield to the Senate's amendment and insisted on retaining the provision for only one ship. They also declined to report the matter back to the House in the form in which it was left. Arrangements were made later for another conference on March 3. The result of this conference and a subsequent one is, as we have just learned, that the Senate has yielded and only one Dreadnaught ordered.

Editorial Notes.

Ambassador Bryce Arbitrator. All American pacifists, as well as those in other countries, are much pleased to know that the British government has appointed James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He is to succeed Sir Edward Fry, formerly a member of the British High Court of Justice, who will retire from the Hague Court next August at the age of 80. Mr. Bryce has been a great ambassador in the best sense of the term. In all his service at Washington he has uniformly and conscientiously promoted peaceful relations between his country and ours, and in a broader sense between all the nations. He will carry with him, when he leaves Washington, the universal respect and love of the people of the United States. His accession to the membership of the Hague Court will increase the already strong confidence of the people in that institution. It is understood that Mr. Bryce will be kept at his present